

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff(s),
v.
ANEAL V. MAHARAJ,
Defendant(s).

2:05-CR-364 JCM (VCF)

ORDER

Presently before the court is defendant Aneal Maharaj's motion in limine to suppress evidence of Maharaj's alleged flight. (Doc. # 121). The government filed an opposition. (Doc. # 122). A trial is scheduled for October 29, 2012.

I. Factual Background

Defendant was originally indicted in September of 2005. (Doc. #121, 1:4). An initial superseding indictment was then filed in September of 2006. (Doc. #121, 1:7). In August of 2008, the court ordered a continuation of the defendant's trial until January 12, 2009. (Doc. #121, 3:12). On October 15, 2008, a second superseding indictment was issued and the government moved to revoke the defendant's pre-trial release. (Doc. #122, 1:20-26). The government contended that the defendant was committing new crimes, as well as continuing the same behaviors for which he was initially indicted. (Doc. #122, 1:2). The defendant appeared for his arraignment on October 17, 2008, and was allowed time to respond to the government's motion to revoke his release status. (Doc.

1 #122, 2:3-5). The court set a hearing for October 31, 2008. (Doc. #122, 2:6). The defendant failed
 2 to appear for the scheduled hearing on October 31, 2008, and a bench warrant was issued. (Doc.
 3 #122, 2:21-22). Shortly thereafter, the government discovered the defendant had departed to Fiji and
 4 sent an extradition request to the Fijian authorities. (Doc. #122, 2:23-24). In April of 2009, Fijian
 5 authorities arrested the defendant pursuant to the government's request. (Doc. #122, 2:25-26). He
 6 was extradited to the United States in November of 2011. (Doc. #122, 3:24-25).

7 Defendant moves to suppress evidence of his alleged flight. (Doc. #121). Defendant argues
 8 that an alleged flight "could have any number of alternative explanations or inferences besides
 9 consciousness of guilt." (Doc. #182, 4:15-16). Defendant also contends that the alleged flight was
 10 remote in relation to the initial charges, and that he had attended multiple proceedings over the
 11 course of several years prior to leaving for Fiji, thus diminishing the inference of guilt. (Doc. #121).
 12 According to defendant, "any inference of guilt stemming from the alleged flight would be [unduly]
 13 prejudicial." (Doc. #121).

14 In response, the government argues that the defendant fled immediately prior to the hearing
 15 on the motion to revoke his release. (Doc. #122, 3:16-17). It also asserts that the defendant fought
 16 extradition from Fiji for more than two years, furthering the inference of guilt. (Doc. #122, 3:25-26).
 17 The government contends that it should be allowed to introduce the evidence to show consciousness
 18 of guilt. (Doc. # 122).

19 **II. Discussion**

20 **A. Legal Standard**

21 Pursuant to the *Myers*¹ test, flight evidence is probative of a defendant's guilt if four
 22 inferences are justified: (1) from the defendant's behavior to flight; (2) from the flight to
 23 consciousness of guilt; (3) from consciousness of guilt to consciousness of guilt concerning the
 24 crime charged; and, (4) from consciousness of guilt concerning the crime charged to actual guilt of
 25 the crime charged. *United States v. Silverman*, 861 F.2d 571, 581 (9th Cir. 1998).

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27 ¹*United States v. Myers*, 550 F.2d 1036 (5th Cir. 1977). The Ninth Circuit has adopted the
 28 Fifth Circuit's test from *Myers*.

1 Federal Rule of Evidence 402 states that only relevant evidence is admissible at trial. FED.
 2 R. EVID. 402. Evidence is relevant if “it has any tendency to make a fact more probable or less
 3 probable than it would be without the evidence.” FED. R. EVID. 401; *M2 Software, Inc. v. Madacy*
 4 *Entm’t*, 421 F.3d 1073, 1088 (9th Cir. 2005).

5 Federal Rule of Evidence 403 provides that relevant evidence “may be excluded if its
 6 probative value is substantially outweighed by a danger of one or more of the following: unfair
 7 prejudice, confusion of the issues, misleading the jury, undue delay, wasting time, or needlessly
 8 presenting cumulative evidence.” FED. R. EVID. 403. This is a balancing test left to the sound
 9 discretion of the trial court. *See, e.g., Maddox v. City of L.A.*, 792 F.2d 1408, 1417-18 (9th Cir.
 10 1986).

11 B. Analysis

12 Applying the *Myers* test to the instant case to determine whether flight evidence is probative
 13 of the defendant’s guilt, the four inferences are justified. The defendant freshly learned of the second
 14 superseding indictment roughly two weeks prior to his alleged flight. He also knew of the motion
 15 to revoke his pretrial release based on allegations that he continued to commit the same crimes for
 16 which was originally indicted. Furthermore, he was aware of the impending hearing date to
 17 potentially revoke his pre-trial release, yet fled the country on or around that date.² Finally,
 18 defendant allegedly challenged extradition from Fiji for more than two years. The combination of
 19 these circumstances satisfies the *Myers* criteria that the evidence of flight is probative of
 20 consciousness of guilt.

21 The probative value of the flight evidence easily meets the Rule 401 relevancy definition. The
 22 evidence of flight could make the government’s allegations of guilt more probable than they would
 23 be without the evidence.

24 Though the court has found the flight evidence to be relevant, it still must decide if its
 25 probative value is substantially outweighed by the possibility of unfair prejudice. *See* FED. R. EVID.

27 ² The government contends that the defendant first attempted unsuccessfully to depart
 28 through Canada, prior to traversing the entire west coast and leaving through Mexico.

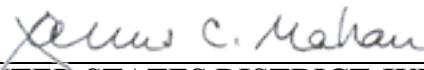
1 403. It is undisputable that the evidence of flight will prejudice the defendant. However, the
2 prejudice to the defendant must be unfair and substantially outweigh its probative value. *Id.* The
3 advisory committee for the Federal Rules of Evidence defines “unfair prejudice” as “an undue
4 tendency to suggest decision on an improper basis.” FED. R. EVID. 403.

5 The defendant will have the opportunity to rebut the evidence and diminish its prejudicial
6 effect. The jury will be capable of making their decision based on the totality of all the evidence
7 introduced at trial. Administering the Rule 403 balancing test, the probative value of the defendant’s
8 alleged flight is not substantially outweighed by unfair prejudice.

9 Accordingly,

10 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that defendant Aneal Maharaj’s
11 motion in limine (doc. # 121) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED, consistent with the foregoing.

12 DATED September 20, 2012.

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15 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**
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